







WINTER WONDERLAND—Lions padding through the snow at a zoological park in central Sweden recently.

## Israeli Politicians Hold Talks To Set Date for New Elections

JERUSALEM, Dec. 22 (UPI).—Leaders of Israel's Labor party met today with representatives of other factions in parliament to set a date for new elections in the wake of Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin's resignation.

Political sources said that opposition leader Menachem Begin was still trying to put together enough votes to win a mandate to head a caretaker government until the voting expected in mid-May.

But Defense Minister Shimon Peres made it clear in unofficial contacts that he had no intention of splitting from Labor and taking his supporters along to join such a nationalist-rightist coalition.

Former Defense Minister Moshe Dayan said that he had no contacts with Mr. Begin or his aides and that he would leave the Labor party only if it decided to negotiate for unacceptable withdrawal from occupied territory on the West Bank of Jordan.

Former Foreign Minister Abba Eban announced tonight that he would challenge Mr. Rabin's nomination for premiership in the Labor party's convention next February.

### Bemused Reactions

President Ephraim Kallir is required by law to confer with party leaders and name one of them to try to put together a new government. But a vote dissolving the Knesset and setting a date for elections was expected

to halt this procedure within less than two weeks.

Israeli newspapers, meanwhile, expressed bemused reactions to the government crisis. The mass-circulation afternoon daily Ma'ariv said that the current situation "can barely be reconciled with the principles of a democratic regime."

"A transition government without a majority and which cannot be toppled and in which non-confidence cannot be expressed is a necessity in an interim period, but it is merely the least of evils," Ma'ariv said.

Al Hahishmar, organ of the leftist Mapam faction in Mr. Rabin's minority transition government, called Mr. Begin's attempt to form a government of the right "an anti-worker tactic, with possible components that have nothing programmatic in common beyond hatred for the labor movement."

Opposition sources said that they hoped to put together 130 votes of the National Religious party—which just left the coalition—with those of the rightist opposition factions and come up with enough seats to challenge Mr. Rabin for the right to head the interim government.

It was the ouster of the National Religious party after its ministers failed to support the government in a no-confidence motion based on charges of desecration of the Sabbath that set off the crisis by depriving Mr. Rabin of his 67-seat majority in the 120-member Knesset.

## Egypt-Syria Unity Held Linked to Talks

(Continued from Page 1)

cluded the possibility of having a single Arab delegation to the Geneva conference but reached no conclusion.

Nevertheless, most analysts in Arab capitals are convinced that such a delegation will be formed eventually.

Syrian sources said emphatically this morning that Syria still wants a single delegation. Egyptian Foreign Minister Ismail Fahmy, at his news conference in Cairo last night, said that individual delegations would be best. But he did not rule out the possibility of a single delegation.

The communiqué issued by the two Presidents called for the Palestine Liberation Organization

tion to be represented by an "independent party." The phrasing, Arab sources said, was meant as an assurance to the Palestinians that they will not be "absorbed" and rendered voiceless by an overall Arab representation. It was also seen as a renewed bid by Egypt and Syria to the United States and the Soviet Union to send the Palestinians an invitation to Geneva.

The uncertainty that is permitted to surround the issue of a single delegation is viewed here as part of the gradual process by which the Palestinian leaders around Mr. Arafat are being drawn into the negotiating process.

Mr. Arafat is described as having decided to go along with Syria, Egypt and Saudi Arabia and to enter negotiations as their side. His decision is a reluctant one, made under the pressure of events in Lebanon. He is facing opposition from hardliners within his organization and is known to have pleaded with the Arab governments to give him time to bring around his recalcitrant colleagues.

It is not in the cards that the two countries will try to reconstitute the union they formed under Gamal Abdel Nasser, the since-deceased Egyptian president, in 1958. That union was broken up by Syria in 1961, after a military coup in Damascus. The Syrian government then charged that Egypt had exercised dictatorial control over Syria.

Nor is the new coordinating body a substitute for the existing Federation of Arab Republics, of which the two countries are members along with Libya.

The federation has languished, first because of the Egyptian-Libyan rift that developed in 1973 and more recently—after the conclusion of the Egyptian-Israeli disengagement agreement of September, 1975—because of the Egyptian-Syrian quarrel.

However, the federal institutions have never been abolished. A federal cabinet and a federal parliament still have their seats

# Simonet, Outgoing Energy Chief, Criticizes EEC on Lack of Joint Policy

By David Haworth

BRUSSELS, Dec. 22 (UPI).—European Economic Community governments have accomplished virtually nothing in their efforts to establish a common energy policy, according to Henri Simonet, the outgoing EEC Commissioner for energy.

The Belgian held a caustic valedictory news conference today, saying that the nine member nations had failed to prepare for any future oil embargo although it is three years since the boycott by Arab oil producers.

In addition, there has been little

collective effort by the Europeans to conserve energy during that period, Mr. Simonet said, and the Community has failed to find adequate alternate supplies of energy.

Earlier this week, the council of EEC Energy Ministers failed to reach accord on whether there should be a floor price for oil of \$7 per barrel.

The ministers could not agree on whether there had been a decision in principle on this issue by the EEC summit meeting in Rome a year ago. Britain's minister, Anthony Wedgwood Benn,

insisted that an agreement had been reached on that occasion. But the French asserted that no such undertaking had been given.

"This sort of argument is very depressing," Mr. Simonet said today. "It has the effect of the Community losing any credibility it might have had in the energy field at an alarming rate."

### Sharp Words

The commissioner said that an oil floor price at such a low level was "irrelevant." The rising price of oil made it unlikely that such a minimum selling price would be undercut, he said.

There were equally sharp words concerning the EEC from the retiring commissioner for agriculture, Pierre Lardinois, who is leaving to become president of a leading Dutch bank.

He warned that monetary disarray in the Community had reached such proportions that the Common Agriculture Policy could collapse early next year.

Mr. Lardinois was also critical of the United States, to which he said, the EEC should not go "cap in hand." The commissioner expressed concern about the EEC's growing deficit in agricultural trade with the United

States. The deficit has reached \$5 billion.

This gap is having a much more serious impact on the common market than the EEC's total trade deficit with Japan, he said. "The deficit with Japan is likely to be \$4.2 billion in contrast to \$3 billion in 1975."

### Irish Exports Costlier

BRUSSELS, Dec. 22 (Reuters).—The Common Market today effectively authorized Ireland to raise the price of its food exports to other EEC member states by 8 per cent by adjusting the Community's accounting system.

Such taxes, or more precisely amounts produced to correct exchange rates, are known as "levies" and to money farm prices

here, allowed Ireland to raise the price of its food exports to other EEC member states by 8 per cent by adjusting the Community's accounting system.

## Russians Tie Chilean Red To Bukovsky

MOSCOW, Dec. 22 (UPI).—The Soviet weekly newspaper Literary Gazette today acknowledged that the release of Chilean Communist leader Luis Corvalan was connected with the case of Soviet dissident Vladimir Bukovsky.

Soviet newspapers had hailed the arrival here last weekend of Mr. Corvalan but only late yesterday did they report that Mr. Bukovsky left the Soviet Union over the weekend.

The Literary Gazette was the first to put the two together—and bitterly attack Mr. Bukovsky for gaining his freedom through the actions of the Chilean military regime.

"Luis Corvalan is released. He is in the Soviet Union. These words mean a lot," the weekly said.

"Evident and secret fans of [Chilean President Augusto] Pinochet try to represent the whole case of Corvalan's liberation as only the result of bargaining and trading."

### 'A Rabid Whisk'

"He was allegedly merely exchanged for dissident, or, speaking more clearly, anti-Soviet figure Vladimir Bukovsky."

"Pinochet expressed a rabid wish to get Bukovsky through representatives of a third country. The anti-Soviet character of Bukovsky himself became much more clear after this Chilean executioner revealed his love of Bukovsky," the Literary Gazette said.

"There were 10,000 mass meetings and demonstrations and a flood of angry resolutions approved by workers, scientists, figures of culture and students who demanded the release of the devoted son of Chile," the weekly said.

"All of these manifested a fiery world hatred of the regime of Pinochet; he had no other way out," the Literary Gazette concluded.

### Last of 4 Escapees In Custody in Wales

LLANDUDDAR, Wales, Dec. 22 (Reuters).—The last two of four prisoners who escaped two days ago in a prison van gave themselves up today, police said.

The other two were captured late yesterday about five miles from the prison.

In Heliopolis, a residential suburb of Cairo.

The Syrian-Egyptian reconciliation is seen here as a triumph for Saudi Arabia, which imposed the Lebanese cease-fire on Syrian and Palestinian forces in October and summoned President Sadat and Assad to Riyadh for a summit conference along with Mr. Arafat and Mr. Sarkis.

Saudi Arabia is funding Syria and Egypt and thus to a large extent is directing the political and military strategy of the two "front-line states."

### Fahmy Briefs Arafat

CAIRO, Dec. 22 (UPI).—Foreign Minister Fahmy today briefed Mr. Arafat on the Egyptian-Syrian summit talks and Middle East peace moves, diplomatic sources said.

Mr. Arafat arrived here last night after visiting Libya and Saudi Arabia.

## Spain Seizes Communist

(Continued from Page 1)

police forces, the government appeared hesitant to accept the kidnappers' demand to free Spain's estimated 200 political prisoners in exchange for Mr. Oriol.

Informed sources said that disciplinary proceedings had been initiated against 100 policemen, many of whom were arrested for taking part in a demonstration for more pay last Friday.

There was no further news of Mr. Oriol since his kidnappers—the First of October Anti-Fascist Resistance Group (GRAP)—sent a note to a newspaper Monday night.

In the note, the kidnappers reiterated their demand for the release of all political prisoners.

But the government made no move to accept the demand and the press speculated that an amnesty may not be granted until after the Christmas holidays.



Pope Paul reaching out to a child as he was carried into an audience yesterday.

## Pope Bids Christians Conquer the Mafia

VATICAN CITY, Dec. 22 (AP).—Pope Paul VI today called the Mafia criminal activity one of the "chronic and ingrained" vices of society and said that, in combating it, a Christmas spirit would be more effective than prisons and the police.

"We can see these vices that are so chronic and ingrained in the Christian school can make man be born again, can reform moral habits. The church has converted the barbarians who were so un-

checked in conquest and cruelty and it made new peoples out of them."

Pope Paul cited, as a source of inspiration, the case of Matt Talbot, an alcoholic Irishman who stopped drinking and performed good works for the church after converting to Catholicism. The Pontiff said he hoped to proclaim Talbot, who died in 1928, a blessed of the church soon. That is the final step before a person's canonization as a saint.

"Something else than a carabinieri or a policeman or a prison is needed. Prisons can often become a school for getting worse rather than being reform."

He said that Christmas gives everyone a chance for "human and spiritual renewal" in what he called the "Christian school." He added: "The Christian school can make man be born again, can reform moral habits. The church has converted the barbarians who were so un-

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## Soares Facing Crucial Test As Assembly Debates Budget

By Marvine Howe

LISBON, Dec. 22 (NYT).—Portugal's minority Socialist government faced its first crucial parliamentary debate today on the 1977 budget and development plan.

Premier Mario Soares said that he would stake the fate of his five-month-old government on the plan that he considers vital as a first phase to stabilize this country's ailing economy.

Nevertheless, the plan is expected to meet sharp attacks from the Communist party as well as opposition parties on the right. There is no certainty that it will be voted by parliament.

The Social Democrats have already said that they would vote against the plan in what is regarded as a tactical move to try to bring down the government.

Today's session was devoted essentially to lengthy reports by the ministers of economy, finance and social affairs outlining the general aims of the plan and budget and strategy to be followed.

### Special Sessions

Mr. Soares, who returned today from an official visit to Brazil, will appear before the Assembly of the Republic later to defend his government's plan. The debate is set to close by next Wednesday and special night sessions have been scheduled this week and next.

Independent economists who have studied the four-volume plan, believe it is a realistic attempt to solve the most urgent economic, financial and social problems within very narrow political limits.

The Communist press has criticized the plan for failing to emphasize measures for a redistribution of income, for not creating enough jobs and for putting the brunt of austerity programs on the working class.

The middle-of-the-road Social Democratic party and the rightist Social Democratic Center have attacked the plan for failing to guarantee the role of the private sector.

The government's planning team acknowledges that the 1977 plan is far from perfect, but notes that it had to be drafted within three months with an inadequate statistical base.

"We had to use the projects on hand for the short-term plan but now we are devising strategies at the macroeconomic level for the 1977-1980 plan," Jose Marques da Silva, a planning technician, said. He added that even the 1977 plan would be revised within six months and integrated in the medium-term plan.

The aim of the 1977 plan is to increase national production to reduce the country's dependence

on imports of goods and financing. Specific targets are: a 5-per cent increase in the gross national product next year, the creation of 128,000 new jobs and the containment of inflation to 15 per cent or about half the present rate.

## Paris Announces New Measures To Save Energy

PARIS, Dec. 22 (UPI).—The government announced today new energy-saving measures aimed at cutting French oil consumption by several million tons.

In a plan worked out by Prime Minister Raymond Barre and Industry and Research Minister Michel d'Ornano, the government set a ceiling for fuel oil purchases for the gas and electricity companies at 11 million tons next year, down from 13.8 million tons this year.

According to the plan, controls will be established on fuel and electricity consumption.

The automobile energy tax for next year will be calculated according to the fuel consumption of the vehicle, as opposed to its horsepower as in the past.

The government will encourage investments in the development of new sources of energy and construction work aimed at improving the insulation of new and old buildings.

The government called for detailed reports of energy consumption in government offices. It also ruled that government vehicles must be chosen for their energy-saving aspects.

## East Germany Ousts Newsman From West

BERLIN, Dec. 22 (UPI).—East Germany today ordered a West German television correspondent out of the country within 48 hours for saying, "The border guards in East Germany have strict orders to shoot at people like rabbits," the official news agency, ADN, said.

It said that Lothar Loewe's "scandalous slander" had violated the basic East-West German agreement regulating relations between the two states. "His activities are in glaring contradiction to the final act of the Helsinki conference," ADN added.

## Malagasy Martial Law

TANANARIVE, Malagasy Republic, Dec. 22 (AP).—Martial law was ordered in the Majunga district today following three days of rioting between Comoro and Malagasy families.

## Moscow Detains Jewish Activists In House Arrest

MOSCOW, Dec. 22 (AP).—Most of the organizers of an unofficial symposium on Jewish culture were under house arrest today, cutting the scheduled three-day event short, dissident sources said.

The KGB detained 13 organizers and many activists who had planned to read papers yesterday, according to numerous unofficial sources.

About 50 persons held a scaled-down session in a Moscow apartment yesterday. Security men pounded on the door and rang the doorbell incessantly before leaving.

Men in plain clothes stood guard outside the apartment houses of the activists today and prevented "unauthorized" people from entering. At least three of the organizers were being interrogated, sources said.

Police spent 18 hours last night and today searching the apartment of Vladimir Slepak, a prominent Jewish activist, sources said. Mr. Slepak was not one of the symposium organizers.

"I think they [police] might be using the symposium as a pretext for a wider suppression," said activist Anatoly Sharanovsk.

U.S. Ex-Mobster, 77, Acquitted Again in Italy

PALERMO, Dec. 22 (UPI).—An appeals court acquitted Frank (Three Fingers) Coppola, 77, and 16 others today in a hearing for 42 men accused of criminal associations. Six others were let off because of insufficient evidence and 15 were given prison sentences of up to 4 1/2 years.

It was the second acquittal for Coppola in three days. On Monday the former Kansas City gangster and two alleged accomplices were acquitted of charges that they tried to kill a police official in Rome in 1973.

## French Firm to Build 6 Greek Missile Boats

ATHENS, Dec. 22 (UPI).—Greece today ordered six missile-carrying boats from a French shipyard, Construcciones Navales de Cherbourg, to boost its naval strength in the Aegean.

The \$40-million contract provides for building two 300-ton boats in Cherbourg and four in Greek shipyard, under the direction and plans of the French firm. Greece has already bought four missile boats in France. Another four are presently under construction.

## As Entebbe Raid Revenge

# High Uganda Officer D Killing of Hostage Dora

By David Lamb

ENTEBBE, Uganda, Dec. 22.—Reports that Dora, 24-year-old blacking hostage who disappeared during the 1976 Entebbe Airport raid in July, was taken from her hospital stronghold by Ugandan security police were confirmed by a highly placed military officer. He said that her taken to Namanve Forest, a common dumping ground, for victims of official brutality, splashed with gasoline and burned. Since then, at least 20 Ugandans with knowledge of her death have been executed, including the Information Ministry's chief photographer, the source said.

The report confirmed what had been common knowledge in Uganda for some time—that Mrs. Bloch, who held British and Israeli passports, was killed in revenge against Israel by the regime of President Idi Amin. The report, however, provided the first details of her death and of the presidential decrees following the rescue.

Since the July 4 raid, Marshal Amin has made it a capital offense to joke about or possess literature on the attack. At least two bar girls were known to have been killed after joking that their boyfriends were as aggressive as Israeli jets. All foreign publications, such as weekly news magazines, are confiscated from travelers passing through customs at Entebbe, and anyone mentioning the name of Mrs. Bloch is subject to imprisonment.

### Heavily Protected

Marshal Amin was so embarrassed by the raid that he virtually dropped out of sight for more than two months. He has forbidden his officers to wear any Israeli military medals, although he still wears his Israeli paratrooper wings, and in travel is accompanied by heavily armed commandos.

The military source, whose identity is being withheld for his safety, said it was not known if Marshal Amin personally approved the slaying of Mrs. Bloch. Here is the account, confirmed by two other reliable Ugandans, that the source gave of her death and of the photographer's execution:

Mrs. Bloch, a passenger on the Air France jet hijacked to Entebbe on June 27 by pro-Palestinian, was taken to Mulago Hospital at 5:30 p.m. on July 2 after choking on some food. Early July 4, a British diplomat, Peter Chandler, looked in on her. She was sleeping comfortably and a nurse said it was presumed that she soon would regain the other 100 or so hostages. The hospital staff did not know at the time that the Israeli rescue had already taken place.

Although a Ugandan military board of inquiry into the raid denied any complicity in her death, the source said that Mrs. Bloch was gagged and taken from her room that afternoon by three members of the secret police. She was strangled en route to Namanve Forest, eight miles east of Kampala.

### Officers Altered

On Nov. 3, Jimmy Farmer, 45, chief photographer for the Ministry of Information, received a tip from a military acquaintance that Mrs. Bloch's body was in the forest. He went there to photograph it.

But the same person who tipped Mr. Farmer also alerted military intelligence officers what the photographer was doing. The officers arrived and demanded the equivalent of \$7,500 to remain silent. He told them he would pay when he could raise the money.

Mr. Farmer, who had been suspected of being involved in the Entebbe raid, was released after a separate experiment denied the "vulnerability" of long water in federal bank covert biological attack.

## Use of Term 'Mafioso' Upheld in Turin Trial

TURIN, Dec. 22 (AP).—A court ruled yesterday that it is no crime to describe a politician as a mafioso if he has built his career on connections with the Mafia crime syndicate.

The decision was made in a libel suit brought against author Michele Pantalone by Giovanni Gioia, a former Cabinet minister and Sicily's leading Christian Democratic politician. In his book, "Mafia and Politics," Mr. Pantalone linked Mr. Gioia to one of Sicily's wealthiest men, Francesco Vassallo, a builder who has been listed as a suspected mafioso by police.

## Mechanic Released After Hijacking

SAN FRANCISCO, C (AP).—A disgruntled aircraft mechanic surrendered today, taking two persons hostage, an empty DC-8 jetliner.

The mechanic, Fabio H. \$7, was taken from the pilot's two of his friends, who boarded the craft to help him surrender. One of the hostages was taken to a hospital for treatment of a slash wound the other was released un-

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## NEWS ANALYSIS

Lacks, Feminists Resentful  
of Some Carter Appointments

By Edward Walsh

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22 (UPI)—The appointment of Ray Marshall as secretary of labor drew praise from a broad spectrum of interest groups, yet feminists and others continued to express disappointment over some of President-elect Jimmy Carter's cabinet choices.

Carter's other major domestic appointments yesterday, including Washington lawyer Patricia Harris to be secretary of housing and urban development, infuriated by some who said that Mrs. Harris lacks experience and expertise in complex housing field. Her opposition appeared to

be stiffening to the appointment of Griffin Bell as attorney general.

And a major battle appeared possible over Mr. Carter's expected selection of James Schlesinger to head a new consolidated energy department.

The initial skeptical reaction of civil rights groups to the appointment of Mr. Bell turned into criticism yesterday with the disclosure that for the last 20 years he has been a member of the Piedmont Driving Club, an exclusive Atlanta country club that excludes blacks and Jews.

## Exclusive Club

Mr. Bell, a former federal appeals court judge and longtime friend of Mr. Carter's, also belongs to Atlanta's Capital City Club, which excludes minorities as members.

Liberal members of the Senate Judiciary Committee, which will make a recommendation on Mr. Bell's confirmation, were cautious in their comments yesterday.

Committee chairman James Eastland, D-Miss., recommended Mr. Bell to Mr. Carter.

Rep. Warren Mitchell, D-Md., chairman of the Congressional Black Caucus, called Mr. Bell's membership in the segregated club "totally offensive" and promised "a battle right down to the wire" against the nomination.

Rep. Mitchell indicated that the Black Caucus would soften its opposition if Mr. Bell would "repudiate" the club membership and his earlier support for President Richard Nixon's unsuccessful nomination of G. Harold Carswell to the Supreme Court.

Mr. Bell said in Atlanta last night that he was "concerned" and would "do something" before going to Washington about membership he holds in the two Atlanta clubs.

"Up there," Mr. Bell said, "I would be the attorney general and would be the man who, in a sense, stood for equality before the law. It would be improper to be in the club then, and I would have to work something out."

He fell short of saying that he would resign outright from the two organizations. He said that he did not want to "lose" those initiation fees—upward of \$10,000—and might try to work out an arrangement that would let him "resign temporarily or become inactive."

With most of his cabinet now selected, it was clear from yesterday's announcements that despite his insistence that he has sought "the best qualified person" for each cabinet post, Mr. Carter has been walking a delicate political line, pleasing some while inevitably angering others.

Within that political context, Mr. Schlesinger, the former head of the Defense Department, the CIA and the Atomic Energy Commission, remained a central figure of controversy.

Mr. Schlesinger was AFL-CIO president George Meany's first choice to be secretary of defense, a post that Mr. Carter awarded to Harold Brown, the president of the California Institute of Technology.

Having lost that round, Mr. Meany and the AFL-CIO hierarchy lost again with their failure to secure the top Labor Department post for John Dunlop, a labor secretary in the Ford administration.

The exclusion of Mr. Dunlop from the cabinet represented a victory for civil rights and women's groups who accused him of failure to enforce "affirmative action" programs on minority hiring and promotion practices.

Now Mr. Carter appeared to be irrevocably committed to Mr. Schlesinger for the energy post even as various environmental and women's groups mobilized in opposition to his appointment.

Eight such groups have sent a telegram to the President-elect, opposing the appointment of Mr. Schlesinger and suggesting either outgoing Rep. Patsy Mink of Hawaii or the congressional budget office director, Alice Rivlin, for the post.

In making his choices amid the pull and tug of various interest groups, Mr. Carter appeared to have found someone acceptable to all factions when he selected Mr. Marshall as secretary of labor.

"We don't know enough about him but he seems to be very good," said Jane McMichael, executive director of the National Women's Political Caucus. "Our people in Texas think he's terrific," she said.

## Expense Bills Listed

## At \$6 Billion in Japan

TOKYO, Dec. 22 (Reuters)—Japanese corporations spent a record 2 trillion yen (about \$6.7 billion) entertaining business partners and customers last year despite the lingering recession, tax officials said today.

This represented almost 10 percent of the national budget. The national tax administration agency said the amount was spent mostly in bars, cabarets and restaurants and on golf courses.



TUESDAY'S APPOINTEES—President-elect Jimmy Carter presenting Cabinet nominees at a news conference in Plains, Ga. From left: Harold Brown, defense; Ray Marshall, labor; Mr. Carter, and Patricia Harris, HUD.

## Harold Brown

By John W. Finney

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22 (UPI)—Looking back at his career over the last 25 years, it almost seems that Harold Brown, the brilliant physicist, was being groomed by the scientific component of the military-industrial complex to become secretary of defense.

At the age of 23, shortly after receiving his doctorate in physics from Columbia University, Mr. Brown was recruited by the Atomic Energy Commission to help design atomic weapons. He became a protégé of Edward Teller, the developer of the hydrogen bomb, at the Livermore laboratory in California.

He was guided into various advisory jobs for the government, including membership on the President's Science Advisory Committee. Having successfully passed that apprenticeship, he was made director of research and engineering at the Pentagon, the third-ranking job there; and then moved laterally into the more prestigious but less powerful job of secretary of the Air Force.

## Administrative Training

For the last seven years, he has gained administrative training as president of the California Institute of Technology. Then yesterday, President-elect Jimmy Carter named Mr. Brown, 49, as secretary of defense—the first scientist to fill the top job at the Pentagon.

His training has equipped Mr. Brown, better than any of his predecessors, to understand the technological complexities of modern warfare. But his background troubles some members of Congress and former associates in the Pentagon, as they contemplate his direction of a defense program that is driven by many more factors than just the design and cost of modern weapons.

"His approach, going back to his days at Livermore, is that technology is everything," observed a former Pentagon colleague. "He believes that technology can solve anything, with little regard as to whether the solution can be used by the soldier in the field."

It was Mr. Brown, for example, who conceived the idea of developing the TFX plane, which proved to be an embarrassing project to the Defense Department during the tenure of Secretary Robert McNamara. The concept was that the Air Force and Navy should consolidate on construction of a fighter-bomber, but so many incompatible requirements were built into the plane that the project crashed into a barrier of Navy and congressional resistance.

## Decision on the B-1

One of his first assignments in the Pentagon was to advise Mr. Carter on whether to proceed with production of the B-1 strategic bomber for the Air Force, a plane Mr. Brown helped conceive.

Although Mr. Carter has expressed some reservations about the \$2.4-billion project, it is expected that Mr. Brown will recommend that it be approved. In a May 20 letter to Sen. William Proxmire, D-Wis., Mr. Brown said that he believed the Defense Department "has the best of the argument" over whether to produce the bomber. He has repeated that opinion to scientific colleagues more recently.

Aside from the B-1 issue, Mr. Brown's most immediate impact on defense issues may be in helping Mr. Carter in his stated goal of breaking the impasse on strategic arms limitations with the Soviet Union.

The selection of Mr. Brown was welcomed by leaders in the arms control community. They believe that the new secretary, despite his bias toward weapons technology, will be more amenable to a strategic arms agree-

ment with the Soviet Union than his two predecessors, James Schlesinger and Donald Rumsfeld.

In a 1969 article in Foreign Affairs, written shortly after he left the Pentagon, Mr. Brown said he believed that "a properly designed agreement to limit strategic forces can better insure the security of the United States and the Soviet Union." Mr. Schlesinger had often expressed the same opinion, but as a former arms control negotiator who worked with both officials put it: "Harold can be expected to raise less ifs, ands and buts than Jim Schlesinger."

Since the strategic arms negotiations began in 1969, Mr. Brown has been an advisory member of the U.S. delegation, and he has frequently sided with the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency in opposing the views of the Pentagon.

While in the Pentagon, Mr. Brown opposed some of his conservative scientific colleagues, including Mr. Teller, in supporting the 1962 treaty limiting nuclear tests. He also questioned the technical feasibility and strategic desirability of building a defense against intercontinental ballistic missiles.

As secretary of the Air Force, he supported the bombing of North Vietnam in the early stages of that war. When Mr. McNamara asked the service secretaries whether further constraints should be placed on the bombing, Mr. Brown reportedly was the only one who opposed additional constraints.

## Fears Nuclear Counterattack

## Jane's Annual Warns U.S. Of Superior Soviet Aircraft

LONDON, Dec. 22 (UPI)—The Soviet Union is so far ahead in military aviation that the United States might be forced to use nuclear weapons if war broke out between the two superpowers, according to Jane's All the World's Aircraft.

The new edition of the authoritative annual, published today, said that the present U.S. armory consists mainly of aging bombers and interceptors while the Soviet Union is building supersonic swing-wing bombers and versatile fighters far surpassing the sophistication of the MIG-25 landed in Japan by a Soviet defector in September.

In expressing doubts about the present U.S. ability to match the Soviet Union in a conventional war, J.W.R. Taylor, editor of Jane's, said that Washington was seriously underestimating the latest MIGs and the Soviet bomber, Backfire, which could strike at U.S. targets from Soviet bases and fly on to Cuba.

## Warns of Accord

Mr. Taylor warned against U.S. acceptance of Soviet demands made at the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks to declare Backfire a tactical (close support) rather than a strategic (long-range) weapon. He said that such acceptance, if only for the sake of reaching an accord, would lessen the hope for lasting peace.

He quoted the chief of staff of the Royal Air Force as saying that Backfire—faster than the Concorde and with a much longer range—may prove "an even greater danger to allied shipping than the relatively slow-moving Russian submarines."

Mr. Taylor stressed that those who treated the MIG-25 landed in Japan as somewhat old-fashioned in design and materials were dangerously wrong. It was, he said, an extraordinarily ad-

van abiding interest in improving the lot of the disadvantaged—male and female, black and white—and especially those from rural areas. It is an interest, his friends say, that derives from his own background in poverty.

Freddie Ray Marshall—he does not use his first name—was born Aug. 22, 1928, in Oak Grove, La., but his family moved when he was a baby to Mississippi. His mother died when he was a small child, and he was reared in an orphanage. Mr. Marshall has told friends that he used to rise at 3 a.m. at the orphanage to perform his chores of milking.

After obtaining his PhD, Mr. Marshall taught at the University of Mississippi and Louisiana State University before going to the University of Texas in 1962 as a full professor at the age of 34. During the late 1950s and early 1960s, according to a man who knew him, Mr. Marshall was "an outspoken champion of desegregation when that was not a popular position to take in Southern universities."

In 1967, he went to the University of Kentucky to become chairman of the economics department, but two years later he was hired back by the University of Texas at what a senior professor calls "an enormously attractive salary, much more than we usually pay a full professor."

Mr. Marshall served briefly as department chairman at the University of Texas, but, according to several of his colleagues, he did not like administrative responsibility and was not particularly good at it.

"It doesn't mean that he's not a good administrator," said Prof. Stephen McDonald, who served later as department chairman. "It's just that he didn't want to administer that job."

In addition to teaching a graduate seminar in labor economics, Mr. Marshall is director of the Center for Study of Human Resources; a full-scale manpower research facility at the university; chairman of the federal Committee on Apprenticeship in the Labor Department; president-elect of the Industrial Relations Research Association, a professional association of labor economists and other manpower specialists; and president of the National Rural Center, which sponsors research into the economic needs of rural areas.

Over the last decade, Mr. Marshall has written about a book a year, many of them on the subject of employment of blacks. He has been instrumental in encouraging blacks to enter apprenticeship programs for skilled trades and in persuading unions to take blacks into such programs.

In the last few days, Mr. Marshall discussed with his colleagues his views of government and of the duties of the labor secretary. They got the impression that he would be an active secretary and would favor spending federal money to create jobs programs. He has been working, his friends said, to develop new approaches to make public service jobs programs more effective in combating unemployment.

The President also accepted the resignation of Fred Ikle and John Lehman Jr., director and deputy director respectively of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency. Also leaving the administration is Robert Hughes, assistant director of the National Science Foundation.

Mr. Taylor said that Britain disastrously assumed 20 years ago that since any war would be nuclear there was no need for new bombers and interceptors.

Advice to U.S. "The United States had the same wrong thought somewhat later and has yet to take the positive step of rebuilding its air defense," he said, offering the following advice: "The three immediate requirements for the United States are to recognize that Backfire is a strategic weapon, to build the B-1 bomber as its wholly essential and uniquely flexible counterpart, and to order as a matter of urgency replacements for aerospace defense command's time-expired F-106 Delta Dart interceptors."

"The most alarming possibility for the Western powers and indeed for the world as a whole is that their politicians might grasp eagerly at implied shortcomings in Soviet aircraft like the MIG-25 as an excuse for penny-pinching defense economies," he advised.

## Ray Marshall

By David E. Rosenbaum

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22 (UPI)—Last year, George Meany, president of the AFL-CIO, invited Ray Marshall, a labor economist at the University of Texas, to Washington to meet Alexander Solzhenitsyn. In introducing the professor to the dissident Soviet author, Mr. Meany said: "I want you to meet one of the few American professors who understand the working people."

That, in capsule, is Mr. Marshall's reputation in labor, business and academic circles, and it is a reputation that makes him an acceptable choice as secretary of labor to a variety of interests.

Mr. Meany would have preferred that John Dunlop, the former secretary, be nominated by President-elect Jimmy Carter. But he approved of the choice of Mr. Marshall and described him yesterday as "a labor economist whose views are liberal, informed and sensible."

Representatives of women and blacks, who vigorously opposed Mr. Dunlop because he was unwilling to stress affirmative action hiring and promotion programs, also endorsed Mr. Marshall.

His principal academic interest over the years has involved expansion of employment opportunities for women and minorities, and he has written an impressive number of books and articles on the subject. He has also directed several programs toward that end.

Mr. Marshall, according to his colleagues in Austin, Texas, has

## Patricia Harris

By Linda Charlton

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22 (UPI)—"A mind like a steel trap," says an old friend of Patricia Harris, named yesterday by President-elect Jimmy Carter to be secretary of housing and urban development. "Warm and motherly" were the words used by someone else to describe her.

The 52-year-old lawyer, politician and sometime diplomat is the second woman and the first black named to Mr. Carter's Cabinet. Throughout her career, what a friend described as her "quality"—an improbable and generally effective mix of toughness, sharp mind and charm—has been her trademark.

Less than a month after she became dean of Howard University Law School in 1969, Mrs. Harris quit rather than submit to the demands of the student body for a more important role in running the school.

"The final decision must be made by people who have a long-range commitment to the institution," Mrs. Harris said.

## Call for Resignation

During the same disruption at Howard, Mrs. Harris encountered a black student who was carrying a sign calling for her resignation and the appointment of a male replacement. "I told him I didn't stop being the white man's nigger to become a black man's nigger," Mrs. Harris recalled later.

Yesterday at the news conference at which her selection was announced, Mrs. Harris said she was "honored and pleased." Friends say that she considers the HUD post an important one—or she wouldn't have taken it. Joining the Carter administration will mean leaving the large Washington law firm in which she is a partner, a well-paid specialist in litigation.

"There are a number [of posts] she would have turned down," said a friend, indicating that Mrs. Harris was "interested in being her own boss" and "very serious about any responsibility she undertakes."

## Criticism by Mayors

Her career has not included any previous experience in the area overseen by HUD, a fact that prompted criticism from the United States Conference of Mayors. In a statement, John Gunther, executive director of

the group, said the appointment showed "a striking insensitivity to the problems of cities" and was "a major disappointment for mayors across the country."

By 1965, she was well known as a lawyer and active Democrat to be appointed ambassador to Luxembourg by President Lyndon Johnson, whose nomination she had seconded at the Democratic National Convention in 1964.

In her new post, associates say, Mrs. Harris is likely to stress equal treatment for blacks and women. She has been co-chairman of the National Women's Committee for Civil Rights and was a member of the 1969 National Commission on the Causes and Prevention of Violence.

As a member of the commission, she filed a minority report endorsing the concept of non-violent civil disobedience, including acceptance of the penalty, as a technique that "may well prevent, rather than cause, violence." Back in 1943, she was one of a group of Howard University students who tried to force the desegregation of a Washington white-only cafeteria through a sit-in.

In 1972, Mrs. Harris became temporary chairman of the Credentials Committee for the Democratic National Convention against the opposition of the party's reform wing. Her emergency

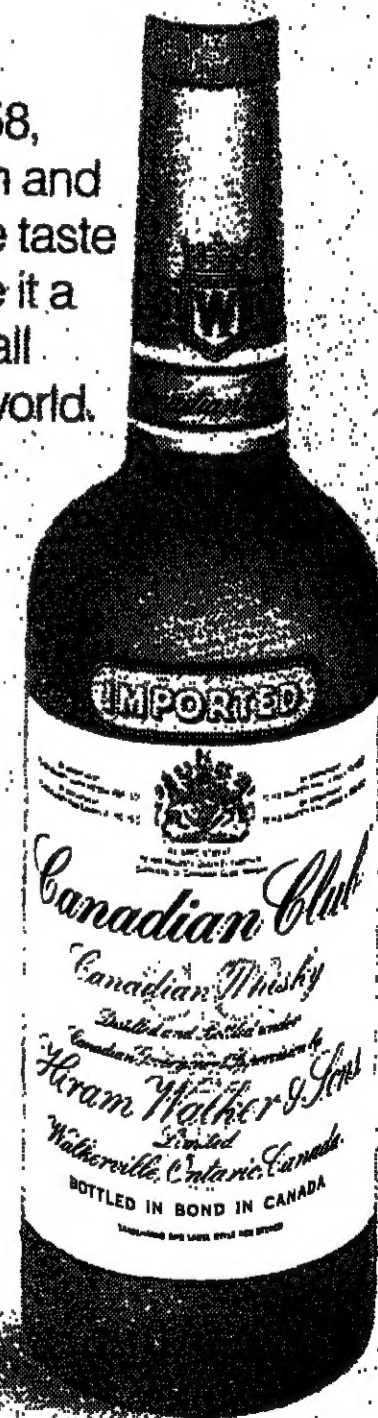
as a public figure, a friend says, has made Mrs. Harris "a little bit entranced with her own voice." Others say that until she feels at ease in a job or situation, she can be stiff and even self-important, but no one denies that she is hardworking and precise and, ultimately, confident and firm in her decisions.

## N. Zealand MP to Quit In Homosexual Row

WELLINGTON, New Zealand, Dec. 22 (Reuters)—A former Labor government minister embroiled in a row over alleged homosexual behavior said today that he intends to resign his parliamentary seat.

Colin Moyle said he had decided to resign so he could seek a vote of confidence from his Auckland constituency of Man-gere.

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## Ford Acknowledges Resignations of Four

## VAIL, Colo., Dec. 22 (AP)—

President Ford has accepted this week the resignations of four members of his administration, including Leonard Firestone, ambassador to Belgium.

The President also accepted the resignation of Fred Ikle and John Lehman Jr., director and deputy director respectively of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency. Also leaving the administration is Robert Hughes, assistant director of the National Science Foundation.

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## The Cabinet Choices

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As head of the Livermore Laboratory, a major center of weapons research, as the Defense Department's research chief, and then as secretary of the Air Force, Brown gained a sophisticated knowledge of missiles, planes, and nuclear bombs. He is highly qualified to preside over the Pentagon in a period of rapid technological change.

In recent years, Brown has served on the U.S. delegation to the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks with the Soviet Union and is fully informed about the tangled problems that have delayed a SALT-2 agreement. He should be able to work effectively with Secretary of State-designate Cyrus Vance in reaching Carter's primary foreign policy objective—control of the weapons of mass destruction.

Having served as secretary of the Air Force from 1968 to 1969, Brown was directly involved in high policy decisions concerning the Vietnam war. At his news conference on Tuesday he rightly spoke of that "catastrophic" period with its egregious mistakes of judgment. It would serve no useful purpose to try to determine whether Brown was a "hawk" then and a "dove" now. Carter has made it abundantly clear that the United States ought not to go plunging militarily into underdeveloped countries and that military action should be reserved for those rare occasions when the vital interests of the United States are directly threatened.

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post. He is one of the nation's foremost experts in manpower problems including apprenticeships, upgrading of unskilled labor, and the special needs of black and Mexican-American workers. Dealing with these problems is central to the Labor Department's task.

Although part of today's unemployment is due to slow economic growth, it would be wrong to ignore the particularly serious difficulties that women, young blacks, and rural workers encounter in the labor market. Since Mr. Marshall, Juanita Kreps, who is to be secretary of commerce, and Charles Schultze, who is to be chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers, are well versed in manpower problems, Carter has assembled a strong team to deal with unemployment.

Patricia Roberts Harris, an articulate and accomplished attorney, is easily one of the nation's best-known women. She was on virtually every list of possible Cabinet appointees in a Carter administration. She is relatively inexperienced in the housing field, but on her record, she is likely to give the Department of Housing and Urban Development the intelligent and spirited leadership that it requires.

Long active in the Urban League and the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, she is sensitive to the housing needs of the urban minorities. She is also an astute negotiator, having gained diplomatic experience not only as ambassador to Luxembourg but also in the more arduous job of Credentials Committee chairman at the Democratic National Convention in 1972. The Housing Department is a daunting assignment because the nation has yet to solve the problem of how to provide rental housing for low-income families. Mrs. Harris will need all of her vigor and resilience in her new assignment.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## Mayor Daley

Mayor Richard J. Daley of Chicago was the last and perhaps the ablest of a vanishing breed of big-city bosses. New York has not seen a leader in city politics with his unrivaled power since Charles Murphy of Tammany Hall died more than half a century ago. Other big-city mayors or party bosses in the old style—James M. Curley of Boston, Frank Hague of Jersey City, Tom Pendergast of Kansas City—met defeat or disgrace at the end of their careers.

But when Daley died on Monday at age 74, he was serving his sixth consecutive term, having been overwhelmingly re-elected last year; and his control over the nation's second-largest city was undiminished.

He liked to boast that Chicago is "a city that works" and, if one wasn't poor or black, in a limited sense he was right. By deft cooperation with the city's business community, he smoothed the way for a construction boom that remade Chicago's skyline in the last two decades. He held welfare rolls down while keeping essential services functioning at minimal cost. But Chicago has not escaped the problem of accelerating "white flight" to the suburbs, endemic police corruption and excesses, as well as the same fiscal pressures that plague other cities.

Although a big and small "D" Democrat in principle, Daley was an autocrat in practice. He tolerated no criticism or insubordination in his own political organization. The harsher face of this authoritarianism was evident to the nation on television during the police riot against young dissenters that marred the 1968 Democratic National Convention.

Like many other autocrats before him, Daley refused to limit his power by designating a successor. Now the struggle begins for the power that once was his.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## Landslide in Jamaica

Jamaica's fourth general election since independence offered the voters a clear-cut choice and they delivered a clean-cut verdict: a landslide for Prime Minister Michael Manley's People's National party. It was unfortunate that the election was held under a state of emergency and with some government opponents in detention; but the dimensions of the PNP victory left no doubt that most Jamaicans want Manley to continue to lead the country toward his own brand of democratic socialism.

It is obvious that a large majority of Manley's own people believe his assertion that Communism "is just not part of the stream of our history" and rejected the opposition's allegation that his developing ties

with Cuba threatened to move the country toward Communism. Manley who had accused the CIA of conducting a "destabilization" campaign against his government, now says he will seek improved relations with the United States—an effort that ought to elicit a positive response from the Carter administration.

A stable Jamaica, making steady progress in its social and economic problems, would be an influence for stability in a restless Caribbean. It is clearly in the best interests of the United States to assist in this process; and over the long run Jamaica's links to Cuba might prove to be an asset for peace in the region, rather than a liability.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## International Opinion

### OPEC's Decision: Sense of Relief

A first reaction to last week's price decisions by the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) is a sense of relief that the larger increases mooted in advance have not materialized. The world at large is fortunate that the particular circumstances of Saudi Arabia and its allies in the United Arab Emirates have permitted them to take a broad, medium-term view of the world economy. There is no doubt the policy adopted by Saudi Arabia is the one best attuned to the present state of the

world economy. . . It is too early yet to know what significance to attach to Sheikh Yamani's remarks that Saudi Arabia will now expect the West, and particularly the United States, to show "appreciation" through their policies in relation to the Arab-Israeli conflict and in the North-South dialogue. Certainly many people would feel that the OPEC countries would not be being unreasonable in looking for some further movement from the developed nations to break the impasse in the North-South dialogue.

—From the Times (London).

## In the International Edition

### Seventy-Five Years Ago

December 23, 1901

WASHINGTON—The agitation and interest regarding the Panama Canal has attracted much attention in Washington. But the opinion is general here that if ever there was a chance of the U.S. government purchasing the Panama Canal that time has now passed. The sentiment of Congress and the country is unquestionably united in favor of the Nicaragua route.

### Fifty Years Ago

December 23, 1926

WASHINGTON—Three thousand additional enlisted men are needed in the U.S. Navy for 1928 to man new carriers and the modernized battleships, the Chief of the Bureau of Navigation states in his annual report filed with the Secretary of the Navy. "The commissioning of the Saratoga and the Lexington plus the extra planes will necessitate a personnel increase," the report said.



## U.S. Diplomacy: A Grand Design?

By Victor Zorza

WASHINGTON—Suddenly, everybody is talking about prospects of a Sino-Soviet rapprochement. Only a year ago the very possibility of it was laughed out of court. Now the argument is no longer about whether a rapprochement might occur, but how to prevent it. The question which few people ask, however, is why the West should try to prevent it.

Wouldn't the whole world stand to gain from a lessening of tensions between China and the Soviet Union? The Washington-Moscow-Peking triangle, which became part of the Nixon-Kissinger "grand design," was built on the unrelenting hostility of China and the Soviet Union. As the Carter team begins to draw up its own grand design, should it not seek to develop a new concept—a détente triangle?

It is not something that would come naturally to Zbigniew Brzezinski, Carter's national security adviser, who has often stressed the benefits derived by the United States from continuing Sino-Soviet hostility. When hostility between the Soviet Union and China was one of the main facts of international life, Henry Kissinger could easily maintain, as he often did, that it was not for the United States to interfere—which was a diplomatic way of saying, let them stew in their own juices. This was one of the few aspects of Kissinger's policy which met with Brzezinski's approval.

### Push Peking

Those who advocate a policy of strict nonintervention in the Sino-Soviet dispute maintain that Peking will consult its own best interests and will act accordingly. In their view, any attempt by the United States to interfere in order to keep the dispute alive would be counterproductive. It might push Peking further into the Soviet arms instead of keeping it out of them.

The contrary view, that the United States should work against a rapprochement, is ably presented in a paper by Prof. Donald Zagoria distributed recently by Columbia University's Research Institute on International Change—of which Zbigniew Brzezinski happens to be the head. Zagoria's views obviously do not commit Brzezinski in any way, but the two men have been associated at Columbia for a number of years. Whether this means anything only the future will show.

Zagoria lists the benefits derived by the United States from the Sino-Soviet dispute. Militarily, he says, half of the Soviet armed forces are tied down on the Chinese border, which gives Moscow a strong incentive to avoid a crisis in the West. Ideologically, Peking is challenging Moscow in the Third World and in the international Communist movement. Politically, Moscow must contend with the virulent, worldwide campaign against Soviet influence. Diplomatically, the dispute has given Washington diplomatic leverage against Moscow—something that Brzezinski himself has also stressed on a number of occasions.

### Issue of Taiwan

Zagoria's recommendation is that, to preserve these advantages, Washington should "tilt" toward Peking by accelerating the process of normalization with China. He believes that a formula could be found which would preserve the independence

of Taiwan without compromising Peking's claim to sovereignty over the island. He says that while U.S. arms should not be sold "directly" to China, Washington should facilitate such sales by allies.

Zagoria's argument deserves serious attention, so far as it goes, but in my view it does not go far enough. If the Carter plan for restructuring the world order implicit in his campaign speeches is more than mere election rhetoric—and I believe it is—then it cannot be accomplished without bringing both the Soviet Union and China into it. But he will not be able to bring them into it if they remain at odds. An important part of the Carter grand design, which was so signally lacking from the Nixon plan, is the recognition of the needs of the less developed countries, and of their role in a new world order. This requires a new framework of international relations which cannot be devised by the United States alone.

Both the Soviet Union and China would have to be brought into it if the structure were to have any stability. Attempts at strategic arms limitation between the United States and the Soviet Union will be increasingly hollow unless Peking's growing nuclear arsenal, unless Peking is brought into the SALT negotiations. There are many other areas in which a Sino-Soviet reconciliation could promote international cooperation and stability rather than detract from it.

On the other hand, however, too rapid a development of Sino-Soviet détente would certainly deprive Washington of some of the most important diplomatic cards which Kissinger has used so ably in the past. For the first year or two the new administration will need all the cards it can get for the "tough" negotiations which Carter has promised to conduct with the Kremlin. What this analysis suggests, therefore, is that in the short run the Carter administration may wish to use the many means available to it to

slow down and to limit the extent of the Sino-Soviet rapprochement which is now in the making.

But it should be clear in its own mind, and it should make it clear to others, that this is simply a holding operation, and that its ultimate aim is a détente triangle from which both the Soviet Union and China could benefit—to say nothing of the United States and the rest of the world.

WASHINGTON—Cuba's Moscow-financed Africa corps, far from shrinking as Fidel Castro promised last May, has grown to almost 20,000, with alarming indications that hundreds of black Cubans are now "settling in" with Angolan wives for what begins to look like permanent residence.

The exact count of Castro's mercenaries is never given in the controlled Cuban press. Nor can troop traffic between Cuba and southern Africa be measured accurately. But intelligence reports from both Cuba and Angola are now showing a rising, permanent Cuban presence. The Communist-backed Angolan government of Agostinho Neto has been totally unable to consolidate its hold over the central and southern part of that vast country, requiring Cuban troops.

That raises this disturbing probability: an "Africanized" Cuban military force, highly trained in the use of sophisticated Soviet military equipment, residing in Angola as a friendly force available wherever a new need might arise. Such a need might come tomorrow in South-west Africa now trying to achieve complete independence from South Africa as the new nation of Namibia; or it might come the day after tomorrow in white-dominated Rhodesia, where Soviet

## New Attorney General Carter's First Sh

By James Reston

WASHINGTON—The interesting thing about President-elect Carter's selection of Griffin Bell to be attorney general of the United States is that Carter must have known he would have been accused of picking an old neighbor and political buddy for one of the most sensitive assignments in the government, but then went ahead and did it anyway.

Maybe the governor is right in proclaiming that Griffin Bell will be a "great attorney general." Other controversial appointments have been spectacularly successful. Franklin Roosevelt nominated Hugo Black to be an associate justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, despite his former membership in the Ku Klux Klan, and he turned out to be one of the most distinguished justices of this century.

In fact, few things are more misleading about the future than the records and the writings of the nominees in the past. Felix Frankfurter came to Washington as one of the most liberal philosophers of the New Deal, but ended his career on the Supreme Court as a model of strict constitutional conservatism. And even President Nixon's appointees to the court voted against him in the end.

### Harding's Woes

Harding was destroyed in the 1920s by the corruption in his Justice Department. Truman had trouble by putting his own friends in charge of Justice. Eisenhower promoted his political manager, Herbert Brownell, to be attorney general, and Nixon appointed his law partner John Mitchell, who put politics and personalities ahead of principle and is still under indictment for crimes never before charged against an attorney general of the United States.

Against this background, it is odd that President-elect Carter decided to nominate his personal friend, Griffin Bell, as attorney general. Mr. Carter was warned against this by almost every member of his staff, but he rejected their advice and chose Bell anyway.

Carter's own staff is worried by his decision to nominate Judge Bell as attorney general. They are not only privately but publicly critical, and feel that he is losing the theme that won him the nomination and election in the first place. For the first time since his election, Carter is in trouble with his own people. It has been coming

on during the nominating process, but has really taken shape with the Bell nomination. Some of his own saying, privately, the nomination is not only actually a "disgrace" to the nation, but is beginning to get with the labor union leaders who helped, as have been decisive, in victory.

Carter has all kinds in this transition period under pressure from 11 and blacks who claim responsibility for his election. That want "big budgets and the more money for the 1 of the United States : developing nations.

No day goes past but whetted by people who to commit the new act to more missiles or mo the hungry poor of the his response to this that "he will always objective and fair."

The nomination of neighbor and political however has only ad problem. For even his porters are asking who have made such a per sion, against the advice closest friends.

### Watchers

In the transition period the old and the new ad tions, this capital wa indecision, of the the demerit of the new adm it has watched the Cyrus Vance as sec state, and wondered a delay in the choice of defense, but above s been waiting for Cart tion of attorney genera all honesty it is disapp his choice of an old neig friend.

The special thing I made this town hopef Carter is that maybe a new philosophy, maybe new integrity to bring to politics. That was his i, and it is still a v ahead here. But his ment to the Justice De started even his most c io supporters in Wat Griffin Bell somehow s be part of the old buid Carter had opposed du campaign, and somehow l ed to defy the principles supported all during the campaign.

## Castro Ups the Ante

By Rowland Evans and Robert Novak

WASHINGTON—Cuba's weapons funneled to black guerilla through Marxist Moslems are being used to gain black majority rule.

### Ignored Challenge

Indeed, Castro's potential for troublemaking in his announced purpose of using Cuban military power to advance "the world revolution" seems today almost limitless in southern Africa. Accordingly, President-elect Carter must deal with the Cuban challenge in Africa which has been ignored by the Democratic Congress.

Angola was Castro's first major African venture in trying to carry out his pledge to advance the world revolution (spelled out in the oath of allegiance for Cuban army officers). Castro's flexibility displayed in Angola shows that, unless the West is willing to confront him directly, his threat to dominate emerging countries of black Africa may prove to be the transcendent political event in the post-colonial period.

For example, reports from qualified sources in Cuba now indicate that Castro is fearful of Soviet influence in his African intrusion then originally thought. "The Russians tried to get him to pull back months ago, but all he did was make a promise and then break it," one Western expert told us.

That promise was Castro's letter to then Swedish Premier Olof Palme, timed to coincide with Secretary of State Henry Kissinger's visit to Stockholm. The letter pledged Castro to end his occupation of Angola.

Instead, first hand reports indicate that the Cuban Africa corps is at its highest point today—just under 20,000 men. There are two plausible explanations:

First, Castro is deliberately using southern Africa to thin out his own black population (Cuba is about 11 per cent black, 89 per cent mulatto, the rest white).

Second, the success of a guerrilla operations in overall direction of Jonas, the non-Communist, rules out withdrawal of forces. Savimbi can 20,000 guerrilla troops in t and control an area rang size of Pennsylvania.

### Power Equation

Experts here lean toward second of these two expla But they worry more ab first, because of its hori implications for the futur "settling in" of the black (including marriages to A women, points to a new equation in southern Afr

A more or less permanent Africa corps availat duty wherever the occasi quired, with established n Angola, could tip the bal power toward the anti-W pro-Communist side in one world's major regions of p competition.

Congress daily refused t this fact a year ago when ident Ford pleaded for i response. Now, Castro's int are far clearer than they then. It will be up to Jimm ter and a new Congress v Castro continues to enjoy limited initiatives in the v of the continent which of the strategic tanker route the West's supply of oil.

The International He Tribune welcomes letters! readers Short letters ha better chance of being ished. All letters are s to condensation or spae sons. Anonymous letters not be considered for publication. Writers may request their letters be signed i will be given to those f signed and bearing the u er's complete address.







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## Mayor Daley

Mayor Richard J. Daley of Chicago was the last and perhaps the ablest of a vanishing breed of big-city bosses. New York has not seen a leader in city politics with his unrivaled power since Charles Murphy of Tammany Hall died more than half a century ago. Other big-city mayors or party bosses in the old style—James M. Curley of Boston, Frank Hague of Jersey City, Tom Fendergast of Kansas City—met defeat or disgrace at the end of their careers.

But when Daley died on Monday at age 74, he was serving his sixth consecutive term, having been overwhelmingly re-elected last year; and his control over the nation's second-largest city was undiminished.

He liked to boast that Chicago is "a city that works" and, if one wasn't poor or black, in a limited sense he was right. By deft cooperation with the city's business community, he smoothed the way for a construction boom that remade Chicago's sky-

line in the last two decades. He held welfare rolls down while keeping essential services functioning at minimal cost. But Chicago has not escaped the problem of accelerating "white flight" to the suburbs, endemic police corruption and excesses, as well as the same fiscal pressures that plague other cities.

Although a big and small "D" Democrat in principle, Daley was an autocrat in practice. He tolerated no criticism or insubordination in his own political organization. The harsher face of this authoritarianism was evident to the nation on television during the police riot against young dissenters that marred the 1968 Democratic National Convention.

Like many other autocrats before him, Daley refused to limit his power by designating a successor. Now the struggle begins for the power that once was his.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## Landslide in Jamaica

Jamaica's fourth general election since independence offered the voters a clear-cut choice and they delivered a clean-cut verdict: a landslide for Prime Minister Michael Manley's People's National Party. It was unfortunate that the election was held under a state of emergency and with some government opponents in detention; but the dimensions of the PNP victory left no doubt that most Jamaicans want Manley to continue to lead the country toward his own brand of democratic socialism.

It is obvious that a large majority of Manley's own people believe his assertion that Communism "is just not part of the stream of our history," and rejected the opposition's allegation that his developing ties

with Cuba threatened to move the country toward Communism. Manley who had accused the CIA of conducting a "destabilization" campaign against his government, now says he will seek improved relations with the United States—an effort that ought to elicit a positive response from the Carter administration.

A stable Jamaica, making steady progress in its social and economic problems, would be an influence for stability in a restless Caribbean. It is clearly in the best interests of the United States to assist in this process; and over the long run Jamaica's links to Cuba might prove to be an asset for peace in the region, rather than a liability.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## International Opinion

### OPEC's Decision: Sense of Relief

A first reaction to last week's price decisions by the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) is a sense of relief that the larger increases mooted in advance have not materialized. The world at large is fortunate that the particular circumstances of Saudi Arabia and its allies in the United Arab Emirates have permitted them to take a broad, medium-term view of the world economy. There is no doubt the policy adopted by Saudi Arabia is the one best attuned to the present state of the

world economy. . . It is too early yet to know what significance to attach to Sheikh Yamani's remarks that Saudi Arabia will now expect the West, and particularly the United States, to show "appreciation" through their policies in relation to the Arab-Israeli conflict and in the North-South dialogue. Certainly many people would feel that the OPEC countries would not be being unreasonable in looking for some further movement from the developed nations to break the impasse in the North-South dialogue.

—From the Times (London).

## In the International Edition

### Seventy-Five Years Ago

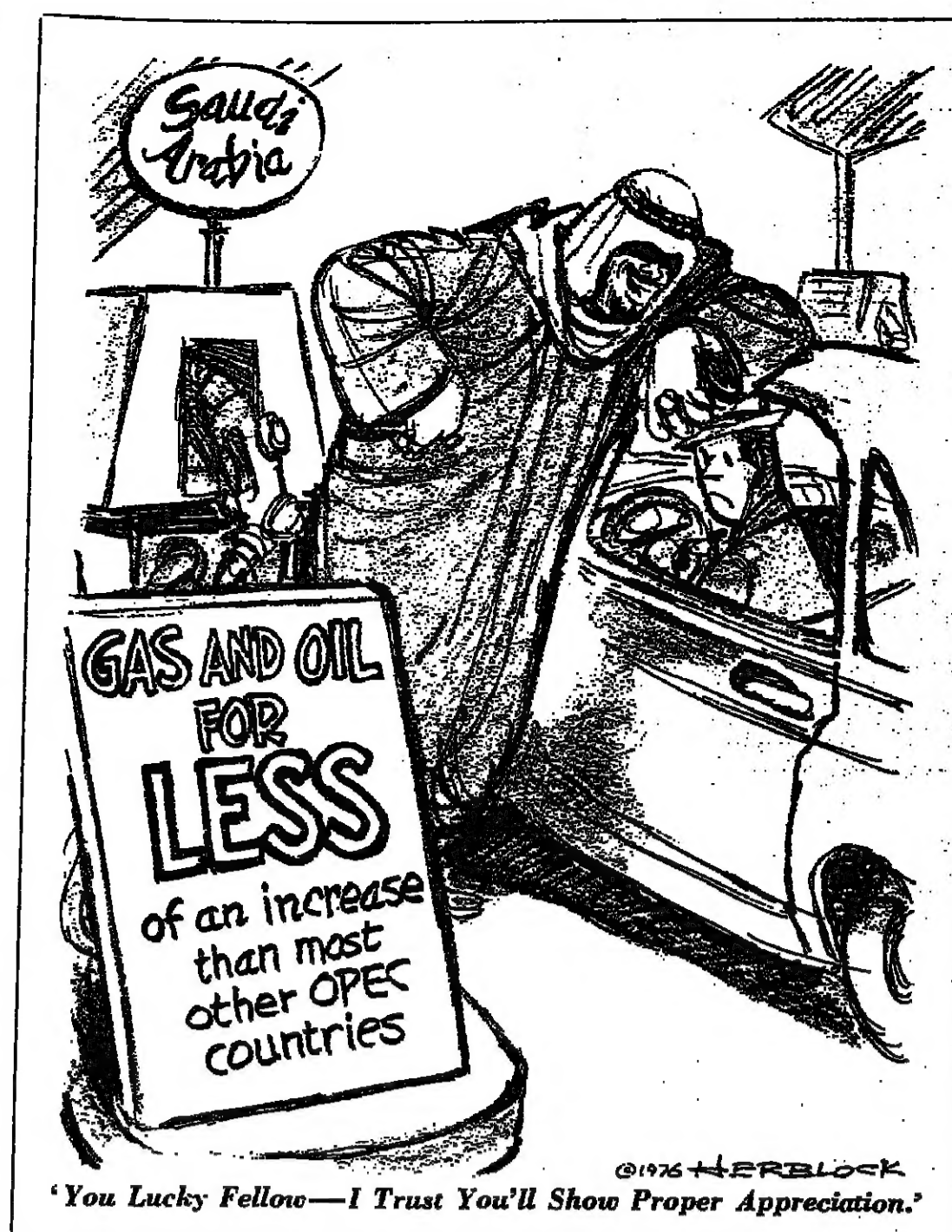
December 23, 1901

WASHINGTON—The agitation and interest regarding the Panama Canal has attracted much attention in Washington. But the opinion is general here that if ever there was a chance of the U.S. government purchasing the Panama Canal that time has now passed. The sentiment of Congress and the country is unquestionably united in favor of the Nicaragua route.

### Fifty Years Ago

December 23, 1926

WASHINGTON—Three thousand additional enlisted men are needed in the U.S. Navy for 1928 to man new carriers and the modernized battleships, the Chief of the Bureau of Navigation states in his annual report filed with the Secretary of the Navy. "The commissioning of the Saratoga and the Lexington plus the extra planes will necessitate a personnel increase," the report said.



## U.S. Diplomacy: A Grand Design?

By Victor Zorza

WASHINGTON—Suddenly, everybody is talking about prospects of a Sino-Soviet rapprochement. Only a year ago the very possibility of it was laughed out of court. Now the argument is no longer about whether a rapprochement might occur, but how to prevent it. The question which few people ask, however, is why the West should try to prevent it.

Wouldn't the whole world stand to gain from a lessening of tensions between China and the Soviet Union? The Washington-Moscow-Peking triangle, which became part of the Nixon-Kissinger "grand design," was built on the unrelenting hostility of China and the Soviet Union. As the Carter team begins to draw up its own grand design, should it not seek to develop a new concept—a détente triangle?

It is not something that would come naturally to Zbigniew Brzezinski, Carter's national security adviser, who has often stressed the benefits derived by the United States from continuing Sino-Soviet hostility. When hostility between the Soviet Union and China was one of the main facts of international life, Henry Kissinger could easily maintain, as he often did, that it was not for the United States to interfere—which was a diplomatic way of saying, let them stew in their own juice. This was one of the few aspects of Kissinger's policy which met with Brzezinski's approval.

### Push Peking

Those who advocate a policy of strict nonintervention in the Sino-Soviet dispute maintain that Peking will consult its own best interests and will act accordingly. In their view, any attempts by the United States to interfere in order to keep the dispute alive would be counterproductive. It might push Peking further into Soviet arms instead of keeping it out of them.

The contrary view, that the United States should work against a rapprochement, is ably presented in a paper by Prof. Donald Zagoria, distributed recently by Columbia University's Research Institute on International Change—of which Zbigniew Brzezinski happens to be the head. Zagoria's views obviously do not commit Brzezinski in any way, but the two men have been associated at Columbia for a number of years. Whether this means anything only the future will show.

Zagoria lists the benefits derived by the United States from the Sino-Soviet dispute. Militarily, he says, half of the Soviet armed forces are tied down on the Chinese border, which gives Moscow a strong incentive to avoid a crisis in the West. Ideologically, Peking is challenging Moscow in the Third World and in the international Communist movement. Politically, Moscow must contend with the virulent, worldwide campaign against Soviet influence. Diplomatically, the dispute has given Washington diplomatic leverage against Moscow—something that Brzezinski himself has also stressed on a number of occasions.

### Issue of Taiwan

Zagoria's recommendation is that, to preserve these advantages, Washington should "advise" toward Peking by accelerating the process of normalization with China. He believes that a formula could be found which would preserve the independence

of Taiwan without compromising Peking's claim to sovereignty over the island. He says that while U.S. arms should not be sold "directly" to China, Washington should facilitate such sales by allies.

Zagoria's argument deserves serious attention, so far as it goes, but in my view it does not go far enough. If the Carter plan for restructuring the world order implicit in his campaign speeches is more than pre-election rhetoric—and I believe it is—then it cannot be accomplished without bringing both the Soviet Union and China into it. But he will not be able to bring them into it if they remain at odds. An important part of the Carter grand design, which was so signally lacking from the Nixon plan, is the recognition of the needs of the less developed countries, and of their role in a new world order. This requires a new framework of international relations which cannot be devised by the United States alone.

Both the Soviet Union and China would have to be brought into it if the structure were to have any stability. Attempts at strategic arms limitation between the United States and the Soviet Union will be increasingly bedeviled by China's growing nuclear arsenal, unless Peking is brought into the SALT negotiations. There are many other areas in which a Sino-Soviet reconciliation could promote international cooperation and stability rather than detract from it.

On the other hand, however, too rapid a development of Sino-Soviet détente would certainly deprive Washington of some of the most important diplomatic cards which Kissinger has used so ably in the past. For the first year or two the new administration will need all the cards it can get for the "tough" negotiations which Carter has promised to conduct with the Kremlin. What this analysis suggests, therefore, is that in the short run the Carter administration may wish to use the many means available to it to

slow down and to limit the extent of the Sino-Soviet rapprochement which is now in the making.

But it should be clear in its own mind, and it should make it clear to others, that this is simply a holding operation, and that its ultimate aim is a détente triangle from which both the Soviet Union and China could benefit—to say nothing of the United States and the rest of the world.

Against this background, it is odd that President-elect Carter decided to nominate his personal friend, Griffin Bell, as attorney general. Mr. Carter was warned against this by almost every member of his staff, but he rejected their advice and chose Bell anyway.

Carter's own staff is worried by his decision to nominate Judge Bell as attorney general. They are not only privately but publicly critical, and feel that he is losing the theme that won him the nomination election in the first place.

For the first time since his election, Carter is in trouble with his own people. It has been coming

slowly, but it is now in the making. But it should be clear in its own mind, and it should make it clear to others, that this is simply a holding operation, and that its ultimate aim is a détente triangle from which both the Soviet Union and China could benefit—to say nothing of the United States and the rest of the world.

That raises the disturbing probability: an "Africanized" Cuban military force, highly trained in the use of sophisticated Soviet military equipment, residing in Angola as a friendly force available wherever a new need might arise. Such a need might come tomorrow in South-west Africa now trying to achieve complete independence from South Africa as the new nation of Namibia; or it might come the day after tomorrow in white-dominated Rhodesia, where Soviet

Cuban troops.

That promise was Castro's letter to then Swedish Premier Olof Palme, timed to coincide with Secretary of State Henry Kissinger's visit to Stockholm. The letter pledged Castro to end his occupation of Angola.

Instead, first-hand reports indicate that the Cuban "friendly" force is at its highest point in body—just under 20,000 men. There are two plausible explanations: First, Castro is deliberately using southern Africa to thin out his own black population (Cuba is about 11 per cent black, 88 per cent mulatto, the rest white).

Second, the success of a guerrilla operation, as overall direction of Jonas, the non-Communist rules out withdrawal of forces. Savanna, one of 10,000 guerrillas, has been and control an area roughly size of Pennsylvania.

Power Equals Experts here lean toward second of these two explanations. But they worry more at first, because of its implications for the "settling in" of the "black" including marriages to women; points to a new equation in southern Africa.

A more or less permanent African corps, available duty wherever the cause of the world's major regions of competition.

Congress, finally, refused this fact a year ago. The latest Ford administration response, now, Castro's intent is far clearer than then. It will be up to Jimmy Carter and a new Congress to continue to enforce limited initiatives in the v of the continent which of the strategic tanker route the West's supply of oil.

## Castro Ups the Ante

By Rowland Evans and Robert Novak

WASHINGTON—Cuba's Moscow-financed Africa corps, far from shrinking as Fidel Castro promised last May, has grown to almost 20,000, with alarming indications that hundreds of black Cubans are now "settling in" with Angolan wives for what begins to look like permanent residence.

The exact count of Castro's mercenaries is never given in the controlled Cuban press. Nor can troop traffic between Cuba and southern Africa be measured accurately. But intelligence reports from both Cuba and Angola are now showing a rising, permanent Cuban presence. The Communist-backed Angolan government of Agostinho Neto has been totally unable to consolidate its hold over the central and southern part of that vast country, requiring Cuban troops.

Indeed, Castro's potential for troublemaking in his announced purpose of using Cuban military power to advance "the world revolution" seems today almost limitless in southern Africa. Accordingly, President-elect Carter must deal with the Cuban challenge in Africa which has been ignored by the Democratic Congress.

Angola was Castro's first major African venture in trying to carry out his pledge to advance the world revolution (spelled out in the oath of allegiance for Cuban army officers). Castro's flexibility displayed in Angola shows that, unless the West is willing to confront him directly, his threat to dominate emerging countries of black Africa may prove to be the transcendent political event in the post-colonial period.

For example, reports from qualified sources in Cuba now indicate that Castro is free of Soviet influence in his African intrusion than originally thought. "The Russians tried to get him to pull back months ago, but all he did was make a promise and then break it," one Western expert told us.

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## Carter's First St

By James Reston

WASHINGTON—The interesting thing about President-elect Carter's selection of Griffin Bell to be attorney general of the United States is that Carter must have known he would have been accused of picking an old neighbor and political buddy for one of the most sensitive assignments in the government, but then went ahead and did it anyway.

Maybe the government's rights in proclaiming that Griffin Bell will be a "great attorney general." Other controversial appointments have been spectacularly successful. Franklin Roosevelt nominated Hugo Black to be an associate justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, despite his former membership in the Ku Klux Klan, and he turned out to be one of the most distinguished justices of this century.

In fact, few things are more misleading about the future than the records and the writings of the nominees in the past. Felix Frankfurter came to Washington as one of the most liberal philosophers of the New Deal, but ended his career on the Supreme Court as a model of strict constitutional conservatism. And even President Nixon's appointees to the court voted against him in the end.

### Harding's Woes

Harding was destroyed in the 1920s by the corruption in his Justice Department. Truman had trouble by putting his own friends in charge of Justice. Eisenhower promoted his political manager, Herbert Brownell, to be attorney general, and Nixon appointed his law partner John Mitchell, who put politics and personalities ahead of principle and is still under indictment for crimes never before charged against an attorney general of the United States.

Against this background, it is odd that President-elect Carter decided to nominate his personal friend, Griffin Bell, as attorney general. Mr. Carter was warned against this by almost every member of his staff, but he rejected their advice and chose Bell anyway.

Carter's own staff is worried by his decision to nominate Judge Bell as attorney general. They are not only privately but publicly critical, and feel that he is losing the theme that won him the nomination election in the first place.

For the first time since his election, Carter is in trouble with his own people. It has been coming

on during the nominating process, but has really taken off since the Bell nomination. Some of his own saying, privately, the nomination is not only a "disgrace" but is beginning to go with the labor union leaders who helped at have been decisive in victory.

Carter has at times in this transition period under pressure from blacks who think responsible for his-also trying to reconcile the (or) that want big budgets and the people more money for the of the United States developing nations.

No day goes past but to commit the new act to more mistakes or to the hungry poor of the his response to this that he will always objective and fair.

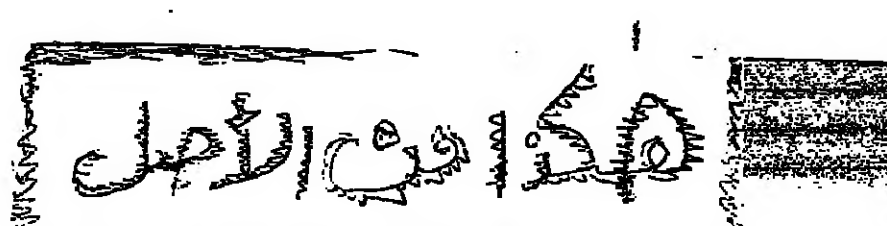
The nomination of neighbor and political however has only ad problem. For even his supporters are asking why have made such a position, against the advice closest friends.

### Watchers

In the transition period the old and the new, a GONG, this capital, in indication of the thin dencies of the new aded. It has weighed the Cyrus Vance as a state, and wondered delay in the choice of of defense, but above been waiting for Dart of attorney general all honesty it is cheap his choice of an old new friend.

The special thing made this hour, hope Carter is that maybe a new philosophy, maybe a new integrity to be in politics. That was his goal, and it is still a v around here. But his ment to the Justice De started even his most supporters. In Wa Griffin Bell, however, a be part of the old body Carter had opposed in campaign, and sometimes to deny the principle supported all during the campaign.

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## Japan Rejects EEC Plan on Shipbuilding

YO. Dec. 22 (AP-DJ).—A not convinced of the "possibilities" of sharing shipbuilding orders on a fifty-fifty basis next year, as proposed by the Common Market, Japan's Ministry of International Trade and Commerce said today at a meeting of talks on shipbuilding.

Both sides did, however, hold monthly information exchanges concerning shipbuilding orders, industry backlogs and market trends and will hold further talks at some unspecified date, Mr. Loeff, the acting general of EEC industrial relations, told reporters.

Mr. Loeff emphasized the EEC "can't accept our shipbuilding industry slipping away." He said the EEC Commission had already been asked by individual states to study the possibility of "autonomous measures" to deal with Japanese competition.

Proposed Split

The EEC proposed at the Dec. 5-6 OECD meeting in Paris to split shipbuilding orders equally between Japanese makers on one side and the Association of Western European Shipbuilders—which includes makers in the EEC states plus Sweden, Norway, Finland, Spain and Portugal—on the other.

Apparently, the two sides are no closer to such an understanding. The EEC will continue to push its proposal for the fifty-fifty split as a "temporary measure" to overcome the massive problems that overcapacity in the world shipbuilding industry has caused European makers, Mr. Loeff said.

It is estimated that world shipbuilding demand, which peaked about three years ago at 36 million gross tons a year, will run at about 12 million tons a year for the rest of the decade.

Mr. Loeff said Europe is worried that the Japanese, while holding the line on overall gross registered tonnage, would cut sharply into production of specialized and sophisticated ships now that tanker production is projected to almost disappear by 1980.

In terms of compensated gross tonnage, or production adjusted for intensity of manhours required, the Japanese have held only about 35 to 45 per cent of the market since 1970, while winning about 50 per cent of total orders tonnage in recent years, the EEC representative said.

An EEC official said the next round of OECD talks scheduled for mid-January may be postponed. The EEC probably will make a report on its talks with Japan to the OECD, he said.

British credit is scheduled to be formally approved by the directors of the International Monetary Fund on Jan. 10.

While it is expected that the negotiations will enable the board of directors of the International Monetary Fund to agree on a formula moving pressure exerted on pound by foreign-owned firms at their next meeting in Jan. 10.

It is on the IMF credit was used when deputy finance ministers of the Group of Ten, rising the most industrialized members of the fund, agreed to place the IMF's kitty with a special drawing rights (SDR) worth about \$1.16 billion.

Up of Ten members will be 2.56 billion SDRs of the with the remaining 300 million in the form of a loan from Switzerland, is not an IMF member.

Drawn Over Two Years

British standby credit will 130 billion SDRs, 500 million of which will be provided by the IMF resources. This can be drawn upon over two years, and a tranche of 1 billion SDRs will be made next month as soon as approval is granted. The order will be made available in quarterly installments.

Under the loan, Britain to cut government spending, attempt to continue volume and price controls and to strictly control the export of the country's money.

Experts who met in London yesterday under the auspices of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development said those steps, combined with rising North Sea oil, will enable Britain to accumulate enough currency to repay the other foreign creditors ahead.

In balance of payments, if in deficit, is expected to be in surplus as early as next year.

Italian Company's Italy Firm

Dec. 22 (Reuters).—An company has taken over an subsidiary of a West German electrical goods firm, a Ministry statement said.

Ministry said the Italian Iteco Co. Ltd., would take management of the "Indico Italiana SpA" in 1977.

Parent company, Robert Gmbh, said Philips had million marks since its formation in 1972.

Iranian purchase is the investment by an oil company in Italy this following a \$415-million loan from Libya and the Fiat company.

orders in the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development area. In the first three quarters of 1976, an official of the Japanese Transport Ministry said.

But Japan explained to the EEC that this figure must be viewed along with the mounting cancellations and changes in the size of ship orders that currently plague the Japanese industry, the official said.

Politics Cited

The EEC representatives said the Common Market thought the Japanese responses at the meeting could "be helpful" and "positive" and that they recognized the "internal Japanese political situation makes immediate measures difficult."

"We didn't have any guarantee at all" on the main questions and major problems facing the shipbuilding industry, Mr. Loeff added.

Mr. Loeff emphasized the EEC "can't accept our shipbuilding industry slipping away." He said the EEC Commission had already been asked by individual states to study the possibility of "autonomous measures" to deal with Japanese competition.

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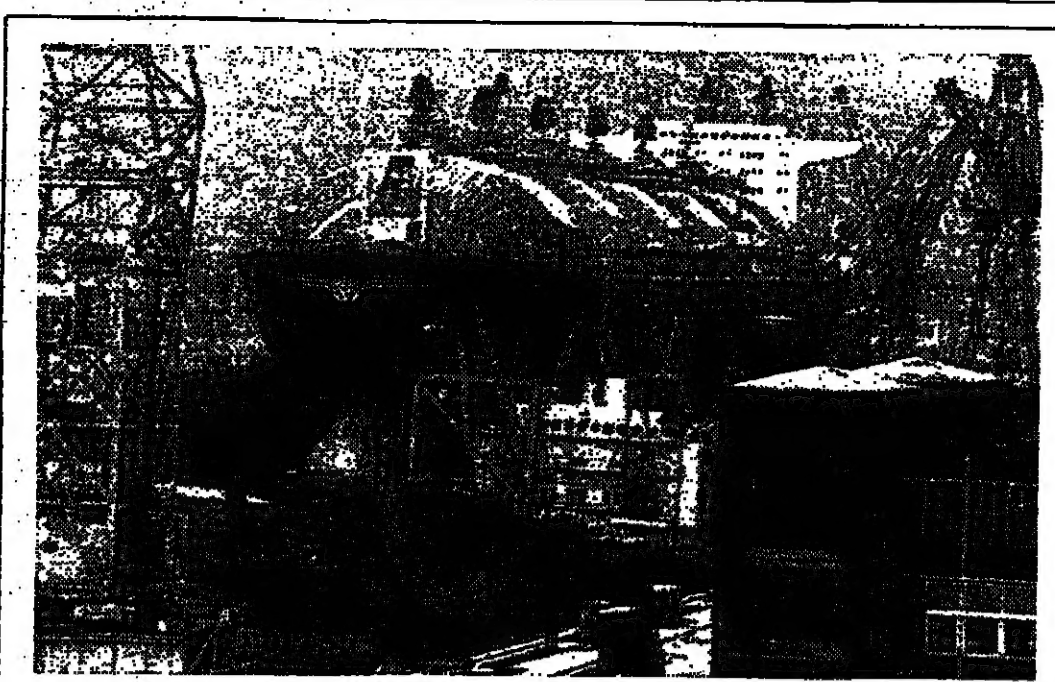
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GIANT TANKER—Freighters in Hamburg harbor dwarfed by giant hull of Liberia-registered liquid gas tanker "HUI." Vessel is undergoing repairs in dry dock.

## Sold to East Bloc Allies

### Russians Seen Raising Price of Oil 33%

BONN, Dec. 22 (AP).—The price of Soviet oil is expected to jump by as much as 33 per cent for Russia's customers in Eastern Europe next year, Western analysts report.

Such a rise would place the nominal price of Soviet crude oil at about \$8.10 a barrel—170 per cent above the 1974 cost. That is still well below the \$12.70 being imposed on the rest of the world by 11 of 13 members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries as of Jan. 1, 1977.

By the end of the decade, however, Soviet prices to the East bloc are likely to be brought up to the world market level, the analysts say.

A new Soviet increase, unlike the sudden 130-per-cent rise announced in 1975, will not surprise the Kremlin's allies, since it is prescribed under a Comecon formula worked out in Bucharest last year. Comecon is the East bloc equivalent of the European Common Market.

Under the formula, prices are supposed to be calculated on a movable five-year average of world prices. The 1977 price would be calculated on the 1972-76 average, delaying for one year the impact on the bloc of the recent two-tier OPEC increases decided in Kuwait.

The split in the OPEC cartel, with Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates opting for only a 5-per-cent rise, makes projections on 1978 Soviet oil prices difficult, analysts say. But a pre-emptive rise, based on an assumed 10-per-cent OPEC price increase, indicated Comecon importers of Soviet oil will be paying about 20 per cent more, or approximately \$10.42 a barrel, in 1978.

To their basin price, the Russians add a transportation charge equal to about half the cost of transporting oil from Kuwait to the border of the importing Eastern European country.

Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, East Germany, Hungary and Poland import the bulk of their oil from the Soviet Union.

However, the Russians are now pushing to expand their petroleum exports to the West to offset a trade deficit that amounted to \$3.6 billion last year. As a consequence, East Germany, Czechoslovakia and Hungary have been making deals with Middle East producers to insure that their full needs are covered.

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However, the Russians are now pushing to expand their petroleum exports to the West to offset a trade deficit that amounted to \$3.6 billion last year. As a consequence, East Germany, Czechoslovakia and Hungary have been making deals with Middle East producers to insure that their full needs are covered.

By the end of the decade, however, Soviet prices to the East bloc are likely to be brought up to the world market level, the analysts say.

A new Soviet increase, unlike the sudden 130-per-cent rise announced in 1975, will not surprise the Kremlin's allies, since it is prescribed under a Comecon formula worked out in Bucharest last year. Comecon is the East bloc equivalent of the European Common Market.

Under the formula, prices are supposed to be calculated on a movable five-year average of world prices. The 1977 price would be calculated on the 1972-76 average, delaying for one year the impact on the bloc of the recent two-tier OPEC increases decided in Kuwait.

The split in the OPEC cartel, with Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates opting for only a 5-per-cent rise, makes projections on 1978 Soviet oil prices difficult, analysts say. But a pre-emptive rise, based on an assumed 10-per-cent OPEC price increase, indicated Comecon importers of Soviet oil will be paying about 20 per cent more, or approximately \$10.42 a barrel, in 1978.

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## 3 Guilty of Fraud In Share Scheme That Bilked Stars

TULSA, Okla., Dec. 23 (AP).—Robert Trippet, president of Home-Stake Production Co., was convicted yesterday on charges of a securities fraud in which stage and screen stars and businessmen were swindled.

Mr. Trippet and other officers of the now-defunct company pleaded no contest to charges of conspiracy and mail fraud.

At the time of their indictment last December it was charged that the accused set up an elaborate scheme based on paying investors dividends disguised as appearing as deriving from oil profits.

In reality, the indictment said, it was a Ponzi scheme, in which initial investors were paid with money obtained from later investors.

The scheme is named after Charles Ponzi, who in 1919-20 promised investors \$140 within three months for every \$1 invested. Ponzi took in \$10 million before being arrested.

In the Home-Stake case, the indictment said, the plan was to draw new investors who had heard from the original group of investors that they were receiving big returns on the money.

Named among the investors were comedian Jack Benny, who invested \$300,000; singer Liza Minnelli, \$231,000; singer Andy Williams, \$538,000; Walter Winston, chairman of Citibank, \$211,000; and George Goodman, who writes investment advice under the name of Adam Smith, \$110,000.

Home-Stake's losses ran to about \$40 million.

Mr. Trippet was sentenced to three years' probation and a fine of \$19,000.

U.S. District Court Judge Allen Barrow also ordered him to pay \$100,000 within 90 days as a fund for people who could prove they were made destitute by investing in Home-Stake.

Frank Sims, senior vice-president of the firm, received one-year's probation and was ordered to pay \$5,000 to the trustee fund.

Harry Fitzgerald, former executive vice-president, was placed on a one-year unsupervised probation. He was not fined after the judge noted he was \$49,399 in debt.

Spanish Cost of Living

MADRID, Dec. 22 (AP).—Spain's cost of living index went up by 1.87 per cent in November for an 18.54-per-cent increase since January this year, government figures showed.

For the first 11 months of 1976, Germany had a trade surplus of 31.28 billion marks, down from the year-earlier 34.045 billion. Exports in the period totaled 231.899 billion marks, up from 201.011 billion a year earlier. Imports were 200.639 billion, up from 168.965 billion.

The current account in the first 11 months showed a surplus of 7.5 billion marks, little changed from 7.4 billion a year earlier.

French Auto Output

PARIS, Dec. 22 (AP-DJ).—French output of private cars and light vans jumped by 22.4 per cent in November to 268,299 units from a year earlier, but was still 1.4 per cent below that of the same month in 1975, according to latest figures released by the Auto Producers' Association.

Over the first 11 months of this year, output stood at 2,678,206 units—17 per cent more than over the same period last year and 1.2 per cent above that of 1975.

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French Auto Output

## Stocks Gain in Higher N.Y. Volume

NEW YORK, Dec. 22 (IHT).—Feeding partly on carryover demand from yesterday, New York Stock Exchange prices moved ahead smartly today in heavy trading.

Analysts said many traders were encouraged by the rebound in glamour and blue chips late in the previous session, and by the fact that more banks have joined the move to a lower prime interest rate.

Although pared somewhat by profit-taking, the Dow Jones Industrial Index posted a 8.15-point advance, closing at 984.54. The index had risen as much as 10 points during the day, and at 3 o'clock was up 7.55.

Advancing issues led decliners by about 960 to about 500. Volume totaled 36.97 million shares compared with 24.4 million yesterday.

Missouri Portland Cement rose 3 7/8 to 36 5/8. It said yesterday it agreed in principle on a merger into H. K. Porter Co.

Bell Telephone of Canada rose 1 1/4 to 46 1/2, while American Telephone picked up 3/8 to 63 1/8.

Coca-Cola, continuing a recent firm trend, climbed 2 1/2 to 77 1/4.

Also higher were Ford Motor ahead 1 1/8 to 60 1/8, Standard Oil of Ohio 2 1/2 to 78 1/2, PepsiCo 1 3/4 to 77 1/4, and Du Pont 7/8 to 138 7/8.

Heavily traded A.B. Dick was unchanged at 7 3/4 on 346,200 shares, most of which involved a block of 228,400 shares.

Xerox fell 1 3/4 to 55 1/4 following a company forecast of a small rise in fourth quarter operating earnings.

Prices on the American Stock Exchange advanced in brisk trading. The Amex index rose 0.94 to 105.26.

Company Reports

Revenue, Profits in Millions of Dollars

General Mills	1974	1977
Revenue	828.2	763.0
Profits	39.7	34.3
Per Share	0.80	0.70

Food Fair	1976	1975
Revenue	735.0	756.6
Profits	2.0	1.7
Per Share	0.28	0.23

Southern Co.	1976	1975
Revenue	2,170.0	1,980.0
Profits	189.1	238.4
Per Share	1.59	2.29

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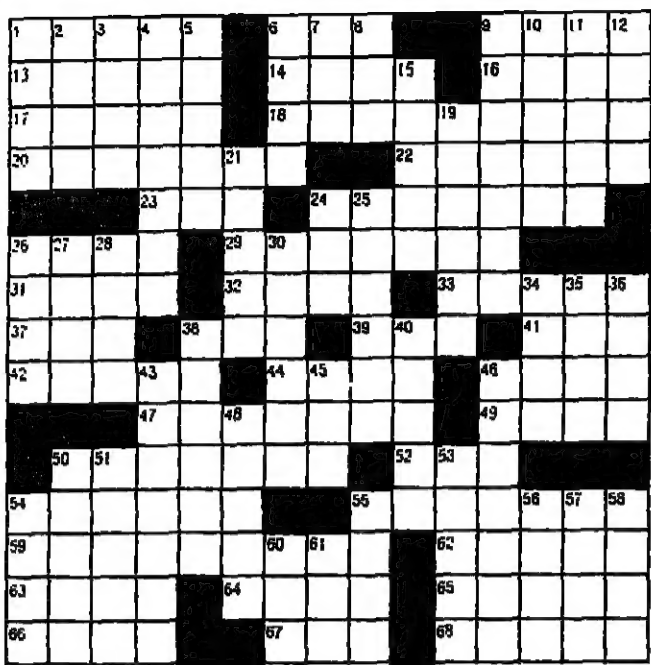
**This offer valid through February 1, 1977.**



## CROSSWORD — Edited by Will Weng

— *Edited by Will Weng*

<b>ACROSS</b>		49 Banxite et al.	21 Bellver
1 Lead-off man at the plate	52 What to lend	24 See other side":	Abbr.
6 Ring champ	54 Youth stopper	25 Classroom need	
9 — Lisa	55 Ship's No. 2	26 Eye or whip	
13 Wealth	59 Head of a queue	27 Jal —	
14 Camera part	62 Kind of type	28 Mountain pool	
16 Kind of horse	63 Farmers' place	30 Thickest	
17 — Address with only one name	64 " — honor"	34 Agast	
18 Polite request	65 Officer	35 Eat	
20 President's wife	66 Donkey, in Berlin	36 Odds' partner	
22 Federal part	67 Ont: Prefix	38 Holiday riders	
23 Manduquta	78 City near Walla Walla	40 Sea eagles	
24 Individuals		43 Prepare	
26 Newspaper edition	<b>DOWN</b>	44 moonshine	
29 Top:	1 Swiss measure	45 Halloween birds	
31 "When I was —"	2 Black and White	46 Taiwan	
33 Portico	3 Small pie	48 Score	
35 Slowly destroy	4 Not stuck	50 Measured amounts	
37 Hen's org.	5 Lean muscle	51 Basket fiber	
38 Heat unit: Abbr.	6 Unite	53 Anchor position	
39 Irishan weight	7 " — winding o'er the —"	54 Seek's partner	
41 — ordnaire	8 State: Abbr.	55 Yesterday, in Italy	
42 Native of India	9 One who errs	56 Quantities: Abbr.	
44 Dutch settler in Africa	10 Sky hunter	57 Bath powder	
46 Parry	11 Things to count	58 Within: Prefix	
47 Oldest child	12 Kitchen intruders	60 Debt initials	
	15 Libyan gulf	61 Sister	
	19 Egg or island		



# WEATHER

	C	F		C	F
GARYE.....	12	23	Cloudy	MADRID.....	8 46 Fine
STERDAM.....	3	37	Fog	MILAN.....	8 46 Rain
SARA.....	12	33	Fog	MONTEAL.....	— 30 — 1 Smog
MENS.....	12	33	Cloudy	PARIS.....	— 30 — 1 Smog
BAUT.....	16	61	Cloudy	MUNICH.....	— 23 Fine
LEADE.....	6	43	Fine	NEW YORK.....	— 30 Smog
RAIN.....	12	33	Fine	OSLO.....	— 23 Overcast
RUSSELL.....	4	39	Cloudy	OSLO.....	— 23 Cloudy
MICHAELST.....	3	38	Overcast	PARIS.....	6 43 Overcast
ST.....	5	38	Overcast	PRAGUE.....	9 22 Overcast
SARAFANCA.....	16	61	Cloudy	PRAGUE.....	10 40 Overcast
PHENICIA.....	4	38	Overcast	SOPIA.....	3 35 Overcast
EL DEL SOL.....	12	33	Fine	STOCKHOLM.....	0 32 Snow
RAIN.....	8	46	Rain	STOCKHOLM.....	1 32 Fog
ENBERG.....	5	43	Rain	TEL AVIV.....	21 70 Fine
ORENCE.....	14	37	Cloudy	TUNIS.....	12 35 Rain
ARKUR.....	12	33	Cloudy	VIENNA.....	35 Rain
NEVA.....	3	33	Cloudy	WARSA.....	3 35 Cloudy
CLINK.....	— 17	17	Cloudy	WASHINGTON.....	— 19 Smog
STANUL.....	12	33	Rain	WURICE.....	— 26 Fine
LAS PALMAS.....	10	66	Cloudy		
LISBON.....	7	44	Fog		
LONDON.....	9	40	Overcast		
LOS ANGELES.....	10	20	Clear		

(Yesterday's readings: U.S., Canada at 1700 GMT; others at 1300 GMT.)

(Yesterday's readings: U.S., Canada  
at 1700 GMT, others at 1200 GMT.)

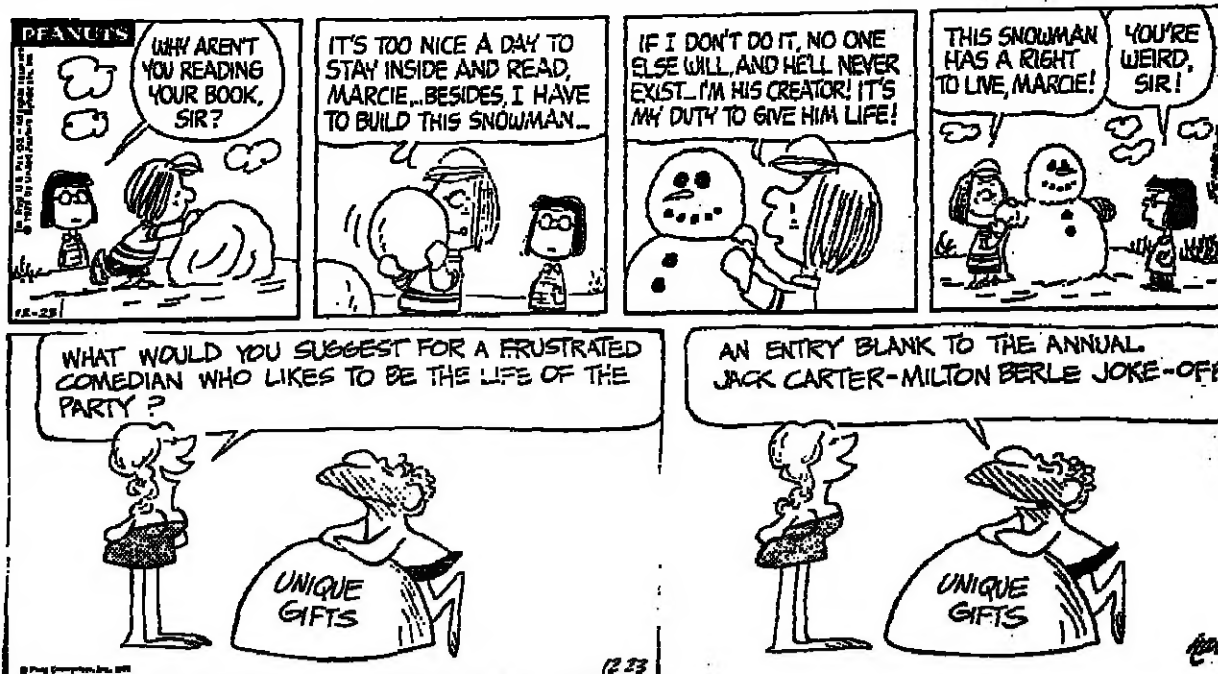
## INTERNATIONAL FUNDS ADVERTISEMENT

December 22, 1978

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed with the exception of some Swiss Funds whose quotes are based on issue prices. Following marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations issued for the INT: (d)—daily; (w)—weekly; (m)—monthly; (r)—regularly; (i)—irregularly.

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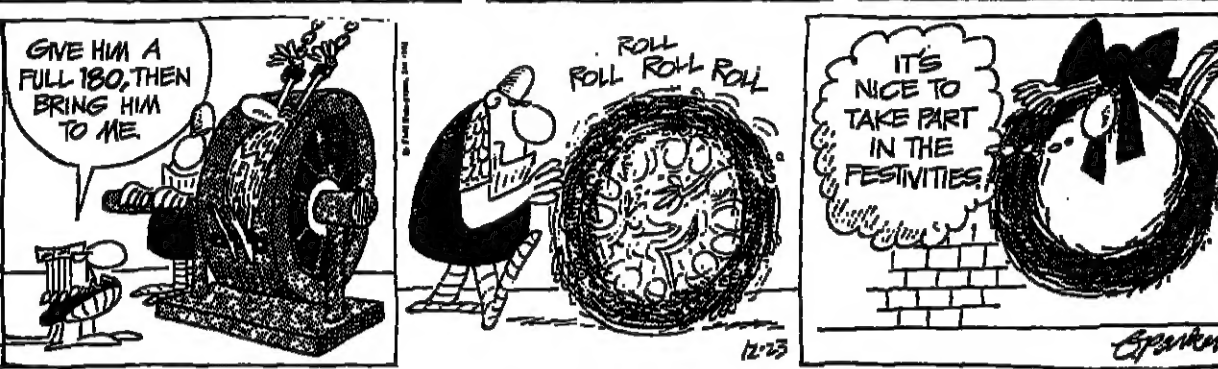
## PEANUTS



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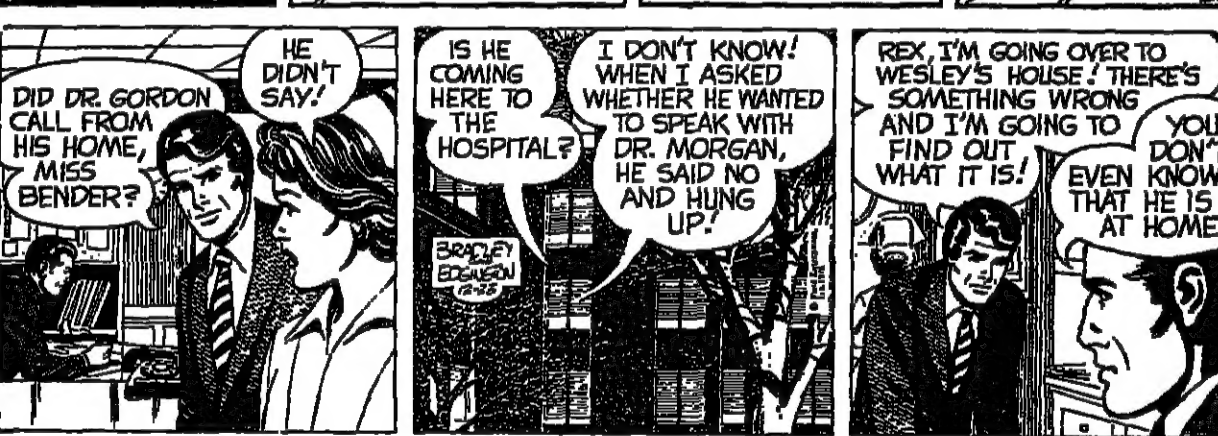
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# JUMBLE.™

Unscramble these four Jumbles,  
one letter to each square, to form  
four ordinary words.



**Print answer here:**

“”

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: ROUSE TEPID PEPSIN SCHOOL  
Answer: "Sign for the fish!"—"PISCES"

## DENNIS THE MENACE



## BOOKS

## A DEATH IN CANAAN

By Joan Barthel. Introduction by William Thomas Congdon. Books/E.P. Dutton. 228 pp.

Reviewed by John Leonard

NEAR the end of this appalling book, someone says: "What an education this has been for all us. For us, and for our kids. I can't watch 'Petroleum' anymore. 'Petroleum' is a big fairy tale."

Indeed, "Petroleum" is. And so are the police thrillers on television. Because the characters in them have been reduced to stonewall boards, advertising this or that emotion; and the law itself, the processes of justice, have been made to appear more coherent in dramatization than they ever are in fact. Odd, then, that so many of the real-life characters in "A Death in Canaan" spend so much of their time watching fairy tales. They remember when and where they were in their lives by referring to the TV programs they have seen. If our physics coordinates demand a TV coordinate, what about our moral coordinates?

Barbara Gibbons of Cismar, Conn., 51 years old, white, semi-Bohemian, welfare mother, was murdered the night of Sept. 28, her throat slashed and her legs broken. Her 18-year-old illegitimate son, Peter, was charged with the crime. He had more or less admitted it, after being held incommunicado for two hours, without food, sleep or drugs. A kind of serial confession was played together from scraps of interrogation and polygraph testing. It seems on the reading to be less a statement of facts than a work of plausible fiction, for which three policemen provided most of the ideas and to which Peter signed his name. A day later, Peter repudiated this confession. He was, nevertheless, tried for murder, convicted of first-degree manslaughter and sentenced to 18 years in prison.

The case of Peter Bartholomew prints huge sections of the typewritten of the tapes recorded during Peter's interrogation and his testing by the detector. You may be tempted to skip over these sections. Please don't. No, they didn't use a rubber hose on him. The truncheons were psychological. A moody, insecure, out-of-focus 18-year-old was led to acknowledge ambivalent feelings about his mother, told outright that everybody had such feelings and that in fact he was the vic-

[illegible]

## Best Sell

This list is based on more than 250 bookstores in the United States. It is necessarily incomplete.

**This week**

1. **Sleeping Murder**, by Agatha Christie
2. **Trinity**, by Leon Uris
3. **Storm Warning**, by Joseph Higgins
4. **Slapstick**, by Kurt Vonnegut
5. **Touch Not the Cat**, by Mary Stewart
6. **Blue Bird, No Gaudy**, by Oed O'Brien
7. **Dolores**, by Jacqueline S. Chase
8. **Ceremony of the Sun**, by Taylor Caldwell
9. **Raise the Tiddle**, by Clive Cussler
10. **Ordinary People**, by J.

# BRIDGE

—By Alan T.

The diagrammed deal is a demonstration of the art of not drawing trumps. South opened with a weak two-bid in hearts. The response and bid followed a plan used by many experts: two no-trump asked South to describe his hand in steps, in terms of the strength of his trump suit. The diamonds, the second available step, showed a relatively weak suit but a relatively strong hand.

North's bid of three hearts left the final decision to South, who continued to game. He won the opening spade lead with the ace, and although there was no apparent advantage of ruffing, he recognized that this was not a hand on which to draw trumps. He set about taking as many ruffs as could be managed.

After one spade ruff, he led a diamond to the king, leaving open the possibility of establishing the diamond suit. East won and played another spade, ruffed in the closed hand. After a diamond to the queen and the ruff of the last spade, dummy was entered with a club to the king.

A diamond was led, as South showed out, it was ruff low without any chance of an overruff. The club cashed, and a club was played with the heart king. By East was reduced to one trump, and was forced to ruff, mustering under all. The declarer already had tricks, and the A-J of were good for two more hits an overtrick.

WEST

41923  
C104  
C143  
40158

NORTH

4A554  
4K  
4KQ8768  
4K3

SOUTH (2)

47  
C419876  
483  
4A682

Neither side was vulnerable

4th: South West North  
2♥ Pass Pass 2NT  
3♠ Pass Pass 3♥  
4♥ Pass Pass

West led the smaller club.







